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Real Reform.

The reforms already introduced by Gen. SICELES into the administration of the Sheriff's office have so far transformed that ancient establishment as to encourage the belief that the Legislature will still further advance its renovation by the adoption of a law prescribing hereafter a modern standard of adequate and proper fees. The proposed new law is designed to make the Sheriff's office self-sustaining. It alters by increasing the venerable scale of charges which was fixed upon when groats and guineas constituted the standard of cash payments, and proposes to put the Sheriff, under sheriff, and deputies upon regular salaries upon the basis of \$25,000 a year for the Sheriff, \$5,000 for the under sheriff, and \$3,000 for each deputy employed. these results shall be attained before the Legislature adjourns, the FLACE episode will not have been, in the public interest, without its beneficial features, and Governor HILL's admirable selection of a Sheriff for this county will be still further justified.

But there is no good reason why the work so vigorously prosecuted should be permitted to stop there. Much has been done, but much remains to do. The full knowledge of the circumstances should not obscure the important and impressive fact that the Chamberlain's office, for instance, should be abolished. It is unnecessary and superfluous. It involves a large expenditure which could be better employed for schools, for street cleaning, for additional accommodations for the afflicted and incapable, for court room, for fire supplies, for docks, or for the Health Department. How, then, can its retention be excused in the public interest, or justifled upon any ground of political expediency? The abolition of superfluous offices not necessary to the administration of the people's affairs, is as much a principle of Democracy as is rotation in office itself. No public requirement demands the retention of a Chamberlain as a pensionary upon the treasury which he does not protect. The abuse of power involved in keeping him should be swept away with the abuses in the Sheriff's office.

The Presbyterian Agitation.

On Monday the Presbytery of this city appointed delegates to the General Assembly, all of whom are in favor of revising the Westminster Confession. But, according to the present indications, it is very doubtful whether they will be on the winning side.

The whole number of presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church is 211, of which only about one-third had voted on the question up to last accounts. In order to effect the proposed changes, two-thirds of all must vote affirmatively; and of those voting so far, the opposition amounts to something more than one-third. Of the chief cities, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, New York, and Washington are for revision, but Kansas City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco are against it. The influence of the largest and most powerful presbyteries is therefore pretty squarely divided; and among the presbyteries yet to be heard from are many of the most conservative.

The outlook accordingly does not now seem to be favorable for the destruction of the anclent standards of faith when the General Assembly meets at Saratoga on the 15th of next month. Yet it grows apparent that the majority of Presbyterians no longer accept them. They cannot stand the doctrine of election and its consequences. But suppose that the two-thirds vote requisite to get rid of those articles of faith shall not be obtains ble, what are they going to do about it?

Perhaps when it is all over and they are fairly beaten, they will proceed to revise their own opinions; and they may well do so if they are not prepared to give up their whole system of theology. The presbyteries voting against the proposed changes have impregnable logic on their side, unles their opponents go to the extreme of the Atbany Presbytery and demand the construction of an entirely new creed; and it must be a radically different creed.

Among the delegates in favor of revision appointed by the New York Presbytery on Monday is Mr. HENRY DAY. He is an elder of the Church, a Presbyterian dyed in the wool, an acute lawyer in worldly affairs, studious, and well informed. Yet when the Westminster Confession was first under criticism. Mr. DAY expressed himself as astonished to learn that he had been professing to believe in its fundamental teachings. The doctrine of election was abhorrent to him, and he probably represented the feeling of the great majority of Presbyterian laymen in New York. But let him read his book of faith carefully, as he would read a legal document upon which he was to give an opinion, and see how essential to its logical consistency the theory of election is. He will find that election and its declared conse quences lie at the very foundation, are the premises and the conclusions from premises necessary to the support of his entire system of theology. If he believes in the personality of Gop and in future retribution, he must believe in them. There is no escape for him short of infidelity or universalism

It is no wonder, then, that so many of the presbyteries hold back from revision. They are not willing to join any majority in the march toward infidelity.

Rhode Island,

The success of the Democrats at the Providence elections has caused the friends of the Australian ballot and tariff smashing to exalt their horns once more. Because the Democrats have succeeded in carrying, by a narrow plurality, one branch of the Legis- til now the basis of Christian theology. lature in a State which, since the removal of restrictions upon the suffrage, should be safely and surely Democratic, we are told that ballot reform has given Rhode Island to the Democrats. Because the Republicans have not carried the State, the more volatile tariff reformers assume that tariff reform has made progress in Rhode Island. The latter assumption may be categorically denied. There is no evidence that the tariff had anything more to do with the result of the Rhode Island elections than it has to do with the phases of the moon. The Australian ballot hurt the Democrats at the first elections, and there is no evidence that it has helped them in the by-elections. The feeling that the Democrats ought, in justice. to have the State officers, since there was a plurality of Democratic votes, undoubtedly made many Republicans vote the Democratic ticket at the elections held last Saturday. The existence of this feeling is acknowledged even by our solemn old Mugwump friend, the Providence Journal.

We earnestly hope that Rhode Island may be counted upon to vote the Democratic ticket at State and national elections in the *uture: but we do not yet share the confi-

dence which is expressed by some of our esteemed contemporaries. The State was progressing toward Democracy by the enlargement of the franchise. The adoption of the Australian system of voting is a new restriction upon the suffrage whose effect cannot but be injurious to the Democrats. We do not believe that the Republicans feel

much apprehension about the result. There were many special contemporary causes which worked against the Republicans this year, and helped the Democrats The Republican party was split up in a number of towns by quarrels about the Federal patronage, revivals of old local quarrels, quarrels about the location of voting precinets, and so on. The Republican party has always had plenty of funds. This year the funds were not raised. According to the Roston Herald, the Republican manufac turers did not contribute, and Gov. LADD had to put his hand deep into his pocket 'He would have been elected," says this Mugwump observer, "if his own party had been united and had stood by his ticket."

And "the party failed to grasp the situation." The quarrels in the Republican party, its inactive policy, and its want of campaign funds served to offset the losses caused by the workings of the Australian ballot system It was not Democratic strength alone, but also Republican weakness, that gave the election to the Democrats. The State would be safely Democratic were it not for the ballot law. With the ballot law, the Democrats are far from being sure of success.

Doubtful Investigation.

No small amount of publicity has been given to the somewhat diverting disagreement which has arisen in the County De mocracy between two Police Justices, both conspicuous in its affairs, MAURICE J. POWER and HENRY MURRAY. The former asked for a committee of investigation and the latter seconded the motion. This committee has held sundry preliminary meetings, and it is to culminate in a publie meeting to-morrow night. The wisdom of these proceedings on the part of our County Democracy friends is open to grave doubt from many points of view; but apart from this the only important consideration is to what extent the interests of the great body of Democratic voters will be affected by a personal attack upon a leader so distinguished as Judge Power, and a leader who, at the same time, stands forth prominently for those Democrats, both within and out of the County Democracy, who are opposed to the domination of Tammany Hall. The earnest follower, and, to some extent, the political pupil of a duly elected

though never installed Democratic President of the United States, a maker of Mayors and chosen counsellor of political chieftains, Judge Power has never sought or obtained, either for himself or those connected with him by the ties of consanguinity or of matrimony. any place commensurate with the services he has rendered to his party, or with the arduous tasks which he has faithfully and courageously performed against obstacles quite easy to underrate after they were overcome. About him crystallize the elements of Democratic opposition to Tammany Hall, which have been potent and impressive since the members of that historic organization were first unwisely arrayed against a Democratic Governor in 1876. Judge Power represents these elements in earnestness and independence as no other municipal leader of the day; and while he stands at the helm of a Democratic organization there can be no possible return to the guerrilla methods which used to be so great a menace to Democratic success in the State, and so serious a danger to the

interests of the party in the nation. In his own sphere of activity Judge Mun-BAT is a local Democratic leader who adds a pleasing manner to a martial aspect. The charges attributed to him are, most of them, of a frivolous and unimportant kind. He denies, indeed, having made them, and whether made or not, they could but slightly affect the sentiment of Democratic voters in this city who are interested in contemporary and not in ante-bellum occurrences. But their examination will at least keep the members of the committee engaged, and will cause the time to pass rapidly for them, even though their conclusions should affect neither of the contestants injuriously. It might also be well if the zeal of the committee should be stimulated to investigate the conduct of their political opponents, and penetrate the humbugs which the enemies of Democracy would fain lead some of its members into advocating.

The Ideal Religious Newspaper.

This was the theme of a very interesting discussion in a recent meeting of the Presbyterian Union.

No more important subject could have en gaged the thoughts of the company, for every newspaper should be an ideal religious newspaper, and until the majority of them become such, religion cannot do its

perfect work in the world. Unless the greatest engine for moving public sentiment is employed in the service of true and genuine religion, the spiritual regeneration of mankind is yet far off.

The Rev. Dr. DEXTER, the editor of the Congregationalist, was right, therefore, when he said that all the daily papers should be religious fournals; and he showed his confidence in the ultimate and complete triumph of religion by expressing his belief that they would become such. The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, the editor of the National Baptist, had much reason also for his suggestion that if St. PAUL were now living he would be editing a religious newspaper. The great apostle, throughout his Christian ministry, made use of means and methods for the publication of his teachings corresponding to those supplied by the modern newspaper. He taught with the pen as well as orally, and transmitted his written expositions and injunctions

the benefit of the world, and to remain un-St. Paul, too, laid down principles and maxims for the guidance of editors and other religious teachers which are of immortal truth. Let us call the attention of our brethren of the newspaper Maternity to a few of them:

to distant churches, to be published for

"He that giveth, let him do it with simplicity; he that with diligence; he that showeth mercy, with "Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is

"Be not wise in your own conceits

Provide things honest in the eight of all men
"If it he possible, as much as lieth in you, live peace ably with all men.

"If any man think that he knoweth anything, he knowsth nothing yet as he ought to know. "Know ye not that they which run in a rare run all. but one receiveth the prize ! So run, that ye may obtain. " Let him that thinketh he standoth take heed lest he

"I had rather speak five words with my understand ing, that I might teach others also, than ten shousand words in an unknown tongue. "Be not children in understanding: howbeit in mal-

ye children, but in understanding be men. "Let us not be desirous of valuglory, provoking one another, envying one another "If a man shink himself to be something when he is

nothing, he deceiveds himself.

"Ful on the whole armor of Gon, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For ye wreat's

against powers, against the rulers of darkness of this world, sgain-t spiritual wickedness in high places.

"Stand therefore, baving your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteensmess.

Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are levely, whateoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and

if there be any praise, think on these things.

"Boware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and;vain deceit. Let no man judge you in mest, or in drink, or in re spect of a holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Hab-

"Put off all these: Anger, wrath malice, blasphemy fithy communication out of your mouth. Whatsonver ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord and not unto men.

Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with

sail, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every thange them that are rich in this world that they be not high minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but it the living tion, who giveth as richly all things to enjoy "Ktody to show thyself approved unto tion, a work ian that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing

the word of truth.
" Foolish and unlearned questions avoid. "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of sea con; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering sud dectrine "

These are maxims which every editor should study and lay to heart as guides for his dally conduct. Truth, honesty, sincerity courage, justice, should always abide with him. He should write in the fear of God and without fear of men. His thought should not be of himself, but how best to influence the judgment and move the hearts of the public. In other words, his writing should be without self-consciousness, a prime vice. He should deceive in nothing, bear false witness in nothing, give due credit for what he borrows, and print nothing as his own unbiassed opinion for which he has been paid as an advertisement. He should not lead men into temptation, but ward them from wrongdoing; not bribe people to commit offences and then try to railroad them to the prison in which he should be himself. He should do good to all men, and evil should be hateful to him. His question should be, Is it the truth? not, Is it the popular delusion of the present, profitable to gratify? So conducted, a newspaper becomes the ideal religious newspaper, of which our Baptist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian friends have been talking. It is not religious merely in the "religious department," designated, but in the "secular department

also. It is religious throughout. To be such a newspaper is the constant aim of THE SUN, and when in any respect at any time it fails to attain so lofty an ideal, and so far as it fails, it bows its head in humility, confessing the weakness and shortcoming of man and his powers.

The Courting of a Widow.

This letter from a widow of New Jersey propounds a very interesting question:

"I am a widow. My husband has been dead thirtee months. A gentleman of high standing, independent position, and most honorable reputation, whom I have known personally for many years, desires to pay me his addresses with a view to marriage, and has frankly asked permission to do so. Is it proper for me to consent! Or does he display a tack of courtesy and good nanners in making such advances so soon after my husband's death!"

Under the conventional rule of society widow may marry again a year after the death of her husband. That implies, of course, that she may be wooed sooner, and how much sooner depends on the state of her heart. It may happen, and it often does happen, that the very profundity of her grief and the depth of her attachment to the lost render her peculiarly susceptible to new demonstrations of affection. Her wounded spirit craves sympathy and consolation, and in her loneliness and despair she feels the need of a strong arm to lean upon and a trusting heart upon which to rely. Her weeds, her downcast eyes, her gentle sorrow, patient suffering, and attitude of dependence make a powerful appeal to every manly breast, especially if she be young and pretty. Such a widow is always interesting, oftentimes absolutely irresistible. Even the loveliest of maidens may well look upon her as a dangerous rival, though she enters into no formal competition with them, and invites tender regard by reason of the charm of her widowhood only.

How soon after her bereavement these evidences of her power will bring a feeling of pleasure to the mourning heart of a widow, depends probably on circumstances and her temperament. Some people re bound sooner than others. In one case the man capable of restoring elasticity to the unstrung heart may be close at hand, and in another he may be long in coming. Mere concern for conventionality may lead one widow to stifle any new affection so soon as it has birth, while another will tend and cultivate it, howsoever great may be her self-accusation. The feeling of the duty of grief for the dead may be more irrepressible in one than another, and yet the reality of the

mourning in each may be the same. Therefore we say to the inquiring widow of New Jersey, consult your own heart in this matter. It has evidently been touched. You would not write to us otherwise. The affection which you have awakened brings joy to your mind, despite its misgivings, and those misgivings come not so much from the memory of the dead as from fear that you will overstep propriety if you do not entertain them.

As for the man who would woo you who seems already to have woold you to good purpose, we applaud his spirit and admire his method, so bold, so frank, and so straightforward. He has not besten about the bush with hints, sighs, amorous glauce. and timid forebodings, but has advance ! directly and courageously to the attack. He is in love with you, wants to marry you, and he has told you so in plain words.

Is that to "display a lack of courtesy and good manners"? It is to show the highest courtesy and good manners. It he has come too early, if your heart is still in the grave, you have only to tell him so as equarely as he has told you of his living affection. But manifestly he has not come too soon, and he

honors you by his proffer. May the sun shine gloriously in New Jersey on the wedding day, and may joy attend your new venture into matrimony.

The news comes from Sydney that a vessel recently ran aground at Mallicolo, the second largest island in the New Hebrides group. and that thirty men who struggled ashore from the wreck were massivred to a man b the natives. This little island, containing only about 1.200 square miles, was only two or three years ago occupied by a French garrison whose purpose was to protect traders from the heatility of the natives. But these savage Papuans cannot forget their old wrongs, and they have improved the first opportunity to wrenk vengeance upon helpless sallors who were cast upon their shores.

Mr. KERRY-NICHOLLS and other travellers among these islands have testified that the natives of the New Hebrides are friendly and hospitable when well treated. But these savages have suffered outrageously from the crimes of labor-recruiting ships, by which, in the days before the great evil was suppressed with a stern hand, they were torn from their homes by hundreds to toll as slaves on the plantations of other islands or in Queensland. It is only a few years since the Captain of the schooner Venus landed on the very Island where the recent tragedy occurred and enticed nine y natives into the hold of his vessel on the pretence that he wished them to move an iron tank. When he got them below against fissh and blood, but against principalities. I the hatches were simply clapped on them, and

the Captain sailed away. On another oceasion nine men who had been dragged away from this island and taken to a plantation in another part of the group, stole a boat and rowed eighty miles on the open sea back to their home. Guided apparently by the sun. they

reached their native island in safety. The world will not judge these islanders too harshly, for their wrongs have been great; and that they are capable of attaining some measure of civilization is shown by the fact that among the islands of this group, where missionaries have long been stationed, about 9,000 natives have professed Christianity, while 20,000 of these former cannibals have given up the grosser practices of savagery.

Why have we a Mayor who favors gam-Probably because the majority of your citiens favor gambling. If they were strenuously opposed to it, gambling would not per-

ade the inter-oceanic metropolis as now. Before Congress finally passes upon the ques tion of the World's Fair in Chicago, they should see to it that the arrangers who may visit that place will be aufliciently protected against the arts and the seductions of the gambiers. This is the more necessary from the fact that the gamblers appear to be under the protection of the Mayor. The profits of the gambling houses are now said to amount to a million a month: but, if all the strangers who visit the World's Fair should be taken in and done for by them, what kind of a figure would the great anniversary of Columbus make hereafter in the

Abolish your gamblers, Chicago, before you

try to carry on a World's Fair! In the State Senate yesterday the Hon. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON of Katonah laid claim to a new and poculiar title to distinction. He said that during his years of service in the Legislature he had had the felicity of voting for thirteen out of the nineteen present members of the Board of Regents. "This record." said Mr. Robertson with proper pride. "is not equalled by any other member or ex-member of the Legislature." That bustling record hunter, the Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, must feel a little uneasy on account of this preeminence of Mr. ROBERTSON in a single field. But nobody else has run for Speaker so many times or is so ready to run again as Gen. HUSTED. And nolody else is so modest or has a finer head of hair in retrospect.

It is expected that the Senate will vote upon the Montana election case to-day. Mr. MOROAN, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. HOAR took part in the discussion of the case yesterday. Mr. VANCE's remark that Mr. Hoan can got as much comfort out of small material as any Senator may be thought to account for the somewhat unaccountable self-satisfaction of that cracked antique.

EMIN Pasha is up to his eyes in work at Bagamoyo packing up his goods and getting ready to start in a few days for the big lakes. No one can understand the fascination that Africa has for the majority of men who risk their lives in the savage equatorial regions. They come home for a while, but it is not long before they begin to pine for Africa, and off they go to bury themselves again in the jungle or forests. The greater part of the most valued employees of the Congo Free State enlist again if they manage to survive one term of service.

Appearances indicate that if any of EMIN's friends wish to see him very badly they will have to go to Central Africa to do it.

Gen. Butler's Tribute to Mr. Bandall.

From the Boston Globe. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler said: "I have always entertained the highest respect for Mr. Randall, al though he was my political opponent for many years No more honest or worthy man ever lived. I don't be lieve he ever consciously did a thing which he believed to be wrong. He was a man of very great, but not showy, ability. One who for so many years held his party in the hellow of his hand in the House of Representatives must have had great qualities. His will was indominable. When once convinced that a given thing ought to be, he never swerved because all the rest were against him

"I have in mind one memorable illustration of his will power. He felt that the salary of a Congression was inadequate. He voted for the bill to increase it, amid all the cry of the newspapers throughout the country, and all the sneaking efforts of other Congress men to get him to change his vote for it when the act was repealed came to naught.

"An unswerving political partisan, he was never furious or vindictive. I believe the interests of the country in his hands, for the good of the people and for natice to all, would have been safer than in any other's. There has not been a day within the last fifteen years i which I would not have voted for him for President of the United States if my vote could have been made Available.

The Bennett Law in Wisconsin. From the Milwauker Sentine

The very pith and marrow of the law are in hese two provisions. L. Every child between the ages of 7 and 14 shall attend school (unless excused for good reason) for at least twelve consecutive weeks in each year. 2. That every child, as above, shall during the period mentioned, receive instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and United States history in the Eng-

Nothing is said about parochial schools. If it is shown that a child receives this instruction for the time men tioned in any school, or at home, or has already had instruction equivalent to that mentioned, its parents are exempt from all penalty. The parochial schools may teach religion much, little, or altogether; may teach German or any other language exclusively the year round, may do exactly what they choose to do, as far as this law is concerned. The law only prescribes that parents shall see that their children get twelve weeks of schooling each year, a part of the studies to be con

All Should Be, and Some Must Be. From the Indianapolis Journal

It is high time that decent people should take a stand against the victors style of journalism which would make a newspaper a polity tyrant. The liberty of one man ends at a point where it interferes with the liberty of another man Interference with private life except for perfectly justifiable report and gossly that can do no harm, is particulable only when men or women are brought to the bar of justice, or of public opinion, by some grave misdetneanor or emergency in their careers. To make the creation of scanda's a busiassail character and reputation by publishing nesided stories, which are minds one sided to mint. them sensations, is nothing short of a crime against the victim and an outrage upon common decency. The newspaper which gives their up to the publication ψt such stuff should be left to the slums for its patrons.

There is but one answer to Tue Bry's question: He porters should be gentlemen, and those employed upor papers of respectability must be.

Mrs. Grant's Memoirs of Mer Husband, From the Harton Journal

I can state, upon very good authority, that Nos. tien trant is at work upon a votume of me motes of her husband, which is promised for publication possibly in the fail. It is a well known fact among these who are intimate with Mrs. Grant that she has for some time past had in mind such a work, and recently she be gan a systematic overhauling of her papers for the book. There is one feature which I can state, however that the work will not contain, Gen. Grant's love letters. If such are in existence hira Grant will not ex pose them to the public eye. There will be, of course a large number of appublished letters, written by the our sand to his wife, and meet characteristic of these will be his letters writte on the battlefield, giving his impressions of the battles as they proceeded from day day. During the war Gen. Grant Wrote almost daily his wife, and these letters have been preserved.

A Chance for One Who is Awfully Fall

Mr. Cleveland has a chance yet. If he will stop water drinking, and merely nibble a little ice when his mouth is dry, he may do for himself what an able and tyrannical physician del for hismarch. It is well known that the great German Chancellor would have ceased to be a factor in the world many years ago if he had not put himself into the hands of a medical man in whom he had confidence to reduce his corpulency, and obeyed orders. Think of Blamarck refused permis sion to drink a glass of beer and constrained to cat his dinners dry! The Mugwumps should labor with Cleve land on the water question, for he is all they have

Unearthed a Pompellan Gent. A skeleton has recently been discovered in impen with pants on

A Florida Post Office Crippled. From the Sandanah News.

The Post Office at Jupiter was recently obtain. The thieves made out to get away with a pint f fair whiskey and one pound of nails.

THE TONGUE RIVER INDIANS. Threatened Ontbreak of Restless Northern Cheyennes,

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Agent Upshaw's call for troops to prevent a menaced uprising of the Indians on the Tongue River reserva-tion in Montana is something of a surprise, as there had been no recent intimations of trouble. But the band is not wholly an easy one to manage, while mistakes made from time to time have irritated these Indians, and visitors from other bands sometimes create more or less disturbance. In the present case the arrest of two Bannocks is asked for.

The relations of the Government with the

northern Cherennes have long been far from

fortunate. It was a portion of this tribe which, with conspicuous lack of good sonse, was removed from a colder climate down to the indian Territory, where after many complaints of ill treatment which brought no redress, and after great ravages from disease in the unsuitable region, they attempted to escape North. They were overtaken and subdued after a plundering and murdering raid, which ended in their being surrounded and subdued in the sanguinary affair at Camp Robinson. In later years the northern Cheyonnes at l'ine Ridge agency have sometimes been anxious to join those at the reservation on Tongue and Rose bud rivers, and the latter have seemed dismer of 1887 a large party of the former migrated to Tongue River, and Agent Upshaw called for troops to remove them. This was accomplished after a conference in which the newcomers were assured that, on returning to Pine Ridge they should be protected from ill treatment by the Sioux, and also that representations should be made to the President of the desire of all the northern Cheyennes to be united at Tongue River. But the latter project was out of the question, as the condition of the lands would not justify such an addition to the population Another complaint was that Agent Upshaw at one time caused beef cattle which had been sent to the agency for rations to be taken to a distant point, from which some of the cattle escaped to their old ranges, in consequence of which the issue of rations of beef were suspended for weeks together; and also that a neglect to accumulate a suitable stock of flour at the agency caused a temporary lack of rations of that article during the following winter, as a great snow storm prevented the forwarding of supplies when peeded. That the agent had reasons for his course, and that these reasons were satisfactory to the Government may be assumed from the fact that he is still employed under the present as under the former Administration; but it serves to show how one complaint has been added to another.

On one occasion in recent years many Cheyennes presented themselves in small parties at Fort Keogh and other posts begging for food, and representing that they had not sufficient rations and clothing and could not find game, and that there were many sick and helpless upon their reservation. Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry, made a report to the War Department upon the necessity of extending aid to these Indians.

The last annual report of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger mentions an expedition of two troops of the First Cavalry, under Major Hamilton, from Fort Custer, to intercept and prevent a party of Sioux from entering the Tongue River reservation. A second expedition, consisting of three troops of the same regiment, under Major Carroll, was sent to the Tongue River agency last May to prevent the Indians there from holding a sun dance, and to turn back to Pine Ridge a party of visitors under the leadership of Grasshopper, who proposed to take part in the dance. Doubtless by this time forces from Fort Custer or some other garrison are on the way to Tongue River to protect life and property there.

There is no reason to fear an inability of the troops to cope with the Tongue liver indians. whatever the outcome of the present difficulties. For many years a strong force has been kent in Montana and Dakota, and the Northera l'acific Railrond is of great assistance in transportation. Fort Custer contains a garrison between 400 and 500 strong, as also does Fort Koogh, and there are other available troops in that region.

RIPL FOR A BEAN RIOT. Almost a Crisis in the Most Aristocratic

From the Globe Democrat BOSTON, April 11.-There is a bitterly hostile feeling in Boston to that clause in the McKinley tariff bill which proposes a marked increase in the tariff on

Parts of the Hub.

beans. The present duty is ten per cent. ad valorem, and the proposed duty is forty cents a bushel. Public attention has been so engressed in the discussion of the hide feature of the hill that the more direct and general issue of beans has been overlooked. Half of all the beans raised in this country and imported into it are consumed in New England, and in Boston, as statistics show, they form between eight and nine per cent of the annual food supply. No less than 100,000 bushels were imported in the last year. Every family in Boston has been and brown broad for breakfast on sunday, and as a plentiful supply is usually cooked,

they frequently last until Tuesday morning
Once before has Boston risen with indignation against anti-bean legislation. Two years ago there was a sudden and rigid enforcement of the Sunday-closing law Barber shops, drug stores, cigar stores, and bake shops were all closed. Immediately there was a unant mously violent protest from that wast army of people who sent their beans to the bakers' Saturday nights and got them again Sunday morning. The State Legis-lature was appealed to, and after a long discussion, a special act was passed allowing bake shops to be open

from seven to nine on each Sabbath morning for the purpose of delivering beans. Now it appears that the bean is to be heard from wain. Aiready the leading dealers in beans, and among them are some of the merchant princes of Bos-ton, have forwarded to Congress a protest against the proposed increase in duty. The protest was presented by Congressman Andrew, and it reads as fol-

ows:
"We the undersigned, dealers in beans and pean protest against the great increase in the tariff, amounting to 200 to 300 per cent, on these important articles of find. The bill proposes a change from 10 per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of 40c, or 50c, per bushal, which would probible their importation. We favor the hange from all valorem to specific. A rate of 20c. to per bushel on brans, and like, to 15c. per bushel of pear would supply protect our farmers and prevent ex-treme trices to consumers in case of any failure of the

Mr. Hibbard of Fowls, Hibbard & Co., 17d State street says: "Forty cents is out of all reason. It is prohibi-live A prohibitive tax of such a difference would make cans a luxury. It would stop their general use. Mr Emmerson of T. W. Emmerson & Co., 76 South Market street. "The increase will help only a few, the consumers outnumbering the producers ten to one," Mr. Stone of C. H. Stone & Co., S Chatham row. rorty cents a bushel is an outrageous tax. Twenty

cents is about right."

The Botton distributys: "Let our beans alone The Positive Record, edited by the Speaker of the liouse of Representatives, calls the proposed increase

The feeling is general that the proposed legislation sught not to pass, and there is a report that remonstrance against it will be widely circulated for signa-It Has no Principle of Any Sort, The New York World is a newspaper that

set its out reporters to do dirt; work, and promptly deserts them when detected it accuses steamship Cap tains of leaving passengers on wrecked vessels to their fate when the faces show that they have done all men could be expected to do under the circumstances. It attacks public men whom it cannot use and has no political principle that is not held subordinate to its own interests. It has, more than any other New York paper solicited patronars in the South, yet it sever hesitates to any a mean thing about the people of this section, if by so defing it may hope to gain the favor of any infin ential class of Northerpers. To Improve the Brooklyn Bridge,

From the Electric Age

Did it ever occur to the Bridge Trustees that dectricity might solve the problem they have been wreatling with since the cars were first put into commission ! There is no doubt whatever that electricity would be better adapted to the bridge traffic than power is any other form. The cable is uncertain and locomotives are noisy and dirty. It would be an easy matter to substitute electric power. This is a matter that ahe to the convenience and welfare of thousands of people, and in behalf of the authoring but patient ublic we ofer this suggestion.

Asthmatic troubles, nicuriay pains, and inflamed throats are evercome and healed by Dr. D. Jayue's Expectorant—for sity years an approved stand by for all coughs and colds—den

LETTERS WELL WORTH READING. Bedlow's Island-Preserve its Original

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The definition of liberty as given by Webster is. "Ability to do as you please." This is evidently the explanation of the word which guides the editor of the World in his endeavor to change the name of Bedlow's Island into Liberty Isl-

As the World has done more to degrade journalism than any other paper on this continent, It is not perhaps in the least surprising that it

is inclined to abase liberty to license.

The name of Bedlow is coeval with those of New Amsterdam and New York, and such liv-

New Amsterdam and New York and such itylag members of the family as now hold the
name are not disposed to have it wiped out of
existence by the inscient flat of the conductor
of such a public journals.

If any one is desirous of testing how far the
despotism of journalism can extend, why does
he not proceed forthwith to change Manhattan
into Pullirar Island? or if no pent-up Utea
contracts his powers, why not make the boundless continent his and lot that name supersode
Columbia?

If every Bedjow.

Union League Closs April 15.

A Young Backeter's Living TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: It is very thresome to read of "One who has Thought it Over," and his struggles to exist on \$1,600 a year. He is just a fair example of the gilded American youth of to-day, who wonders why he don't get along, and yet spends every

cent he makes, and never thinks of denying

himself anything. Here is his estimate of living: ioard at 512 a week hinches, at \$1 Vashing at \$1 ar fares and papers, at \$1 Car farch and papers, at \$1; tiothes Dues, bowling, rinbs, &c. Cigars. Vscalion, Ac hum at \$1c. a day. Theatres, billiards, local excursions, Christmas ex-

Savings bank, contingencies ... He is not justified in spending over \$7 a week for board, or \$364. If E. S. Higgins, the millionaire carpet merchant, only needed 20 cents a day for lunch, why should this \$1,000 man need 50-cent lunches? Any man reasonably careful can dross on \$100 a year. Twenty cents a day for clars ought to be ample, \$7.5. Rum at 41 cents a day cannot be considered at all: and I presume he simply puts expenses for other vices under that head. A two weeks' vacation can be enjoyed on \$50. Allow him the rest, as he says, and he has spent \$944, which is quite enough for any single man with a level head. Now, if he puts away his \$550 a year, in five years, with proper handling, he could have a few deliars income. But will be do this? Oh, no. If his salary is increased next year to \$1,800, he will spend every cent of it just the same, and continue to lament his hard luck. Our country is full of just such cases, and many much worse—men who have not the power or will to say no. for board, or \$364. If E. S. Higgins, the million-

DOWER OF WILL TO SAY DO. ONE WHO HAS PRACTISED (aged 26). Ex-Senator Jones of Florida

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: On the Sth of last month the Chicago Beraid published a slanderous despatch from this city, which stated that I was living on money obtained from Don M Dickinso and which was chiefly spent in bars. I have not spoken a word to Mr. Don M. Dickinson for long years, or he to me. In 1886 I went into the campaign here under his auspices and made ten speeches for the Michigan De mocracy, of which I believe he is the leader, spent \$100 in actual travelling expenses out of my own pocket, received \$100 back, and not one penny for my labor When I was put upon the street by the heartless proprietors of the Russell House, after spending \$7.00 or \$9.000 at their house inside of two years I did go to Mr. Dickinson for aid, as thought I had a right to do after the service rendered here, and although I proffered as good securi-ty as Florida could give for a small sum of money, it was refused. I called on him twice at his office, he gave me \$25 on one occasion, \$25 on another (althoug I expected to receive \$500, with the assurance that a need not come again. I was strongly urged by the gen tleman to leave the State, but it happened that the Sepator had ties here that my adviser knew not of. That \$50 that I got in 1887 from Mr. D. went from me at this time as quickly as a crematory furnace would

When I made those ten speeches I was holding the high commission of a Senator of the United States, and had heard one of the Democratic managers here say, a short time before, that be had counted out \$2,500 to an ex-United States Sepator for a single speech in Detroi who never stood any higher in the Senate than I did felt sure that my ten speeches would bring me enough of money to pay my board and lodging for some years.

With this service unpaid for the Democratic man agers allowed myself and my child to sleep for sever nights in the lobby of the famous Griswold House and go for days and nights without food. And notwithstanding this infamous treatment my services were sought for and obtained by the Cleveland managers here in the last campaign. I went into i with a will made twenty five speeches and travelled day and night all over the State and never could get a dollar to meet my pressing wants, although for the third time I was put on the street by this inhuman P. O In spector O'Neal All the money I ever got was what went to pay my railroad fare and hote bills. For my

services I have never received a cent. You will see from this how much of the ex Postmaster-General's money I have been spending in Detroit CHARLES W. JONES, ex Senator.

Dernott, April 12, 1890, Mr. Moody Comes to the Front as the Prieud of Dumb Beasts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: An in-

teresting incident of more than usual dramatic power occurred about duck on Wednesday evening last, as the rain was falling softly and dripping men and women were hastening nome to warm houses dry clothing, and the other comfortable attractions of a home about dinner time when out of doors is as dis agreeable as rain and mud can make it. A fashionable turnout-coups and team-was being driven rapidly along Twenty-ninth street toward. Fourth aver the off horse, making a misstep on the slippery pavement, plunged as moment as he strove to recover his balance, then, with a twist of his body in the stiff harness that must have been exceedingly paintul, fell heavily on his right side. The head way of the carriage and the rapid pace of the team could not be instantly stopped, and as the spirndid and mai struck the pavement he was carried sliving over the stones, instring and strungeling, a distance of seventy-live feet, in a curve toward the south side of the street. The stones frightened by the plunges of his failed mails, began to rear. His eyes flashed, his mouring distended and in a moment he would have been beyond the control of the driver, who shouted to the massers by to seize him by the head. A crowd quinkly gathered, the horses were stopped, but not quieted, for a new danger was apparent. The stringles of the failed horses were stopped, but not quieted, for a new danger was apparent. The stringles of the failed horses of his failed. Every one tired to do stutefailing, no one did anything. Excitement and ganting and jumping at his side. Every one tired to do stutefailing, no one did anything, fixetement and continuous assembles at the beap of troubles that constronted him. At this moment a stont gentleman with a book under his arm, who had been an earnest observer of the variy scenes of the accident, seeming to realize the histony with the high power enough in this word of authority that had power enough in this word of authority that had power enough in this aword of authority that had power enough in this word of authority that had power enough in this aword of authority that had power enough in the total hat a listeral had comment in the presure of the failed beast had made every strap as tight as a fiddle string A arrour hand hauled done the strap insfactable. Can't be done. Said he. "Can't be done." Said he. "Can't be done." Said he. "Can't be done." I have a total power one took was trap himself with two others, a vag or two of real himself with off horse, making a misstep on the slippery pavement, plunged a moment as he to recover his balance then with a twist of his

Mas Cleveland Any Influence

If Mr. Cleveland has any influence with his party in New York he would have induced ten or twelve of the members of it who are in the Legislature to vote for the Sasten bailot retorm but which is in has with the doctrine which he professes to hold dear Half a dozen Democratic votes in the upper branch of the Legislature and a dozen or fifteen in the lower branch would, with the Republicans, have carried the measure over Governor Hill's veto

Spring Whichings ! From the Minneapoist Tribune.

The tailors of Duluth have struck just as spring patrings were beginning to ripen

In Jall Again After Sta Years Liberty. SCHENECTADY, April 15,-Assistant Chief of l'olice De Forest of this city can be credited with a

M'OALLA TO BE COURT MARTIALED, The Court to Meet in the Brooklyn Navy

Yard on Tuesday Next, WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The Judge Advocate-General of the navy to-day submitted a report to Secretary Tracy in the McCalla case reccommending that Commander Bowman II. McCalla be tried by court martial on charges, to be made public to-morrow, based on the fac a developed during the recent investigation by a court of inquiry into the late cruise of the

United States corvette Enterprise. The Secretary approved this recommendation and ordered the following court, to meet at the New York navy yard on Tuesday next Bear Admiral David B. Harmony, President of the Court; Capt. Henry Erben, Capt. Richard W. Mende, Capt, Lester A. Beardslee, Capt. Edmund O. Matthew, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Capt, Frederick V. McNair, Commander Benjamin F. Day, Commander W. R. Bridgman, Commander Merrill Miller, Commander George H. Wadleigh, Commander Colby M. Chester, Commander William H. Whiting, with Liout. Perry Garst as Judge Advocate. Of these officers five are stationed in this city-Admiral Harmony, Capts, Meade and Pythian, Commander Chester and Lieut, Garst. The last named officer was Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry,

known, it is surmised that they will follow the articles for the government of the navy, which (article 8, section 21 specify that courts shall punish, at their discretion, officers found guilty of crucity toward or oppression or mattreatment of any person subject to their orders; and again (section 3), officers shall be punished who quarrel with, strike, or assault, or use provoking or reproachful words, gestures, or menaces toward any person in the navy.

Commander Mctalla may also possibly be treated under article 29, section 10, which provides that the commander of a ship shall cause the articles for the government of the navy to be road once a month to the ship's company, it having been alleged before the Court of Inquiry, by an alleged before the content of the navy to the heavily and the articles for the conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. A letter was written to the Secretary, who referred it to the Court of Inquiry, by an American resident in liermonda, Gen. Hastings, complaining of Commander McCalla will be defended in his trial by Lawrer Choate of New York. articles for the government of the navy, which

Although the charges have not been made

WAR OF THE BISHOPS.

A Part of the Evangelical Church Troubles

In the Courts. PHILADELPHIA, April 15.-The case of Bishop Esher against the Evangelical Publishing Company was called for trial vesterday in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This case is part of the general fight now going on between the majority or foreign party of the Church headed by Bishops Esher and Bowman and he minority or American party, headed by Bishop Dubs. The plaintiff is the son of Bishop Esher and the son-in-law of Bishop Bowman. He brought this action of libel last fall by reason of several articles which appeared in the Evangelical, the organ of the minority, in reply to certain articles which he had rublished commenting on the former Church trial of the Rev. H. R. Hartzler, editor of the Econgelical. The articles complained of had accused the plaintiff of faisehood, slanders, Ac. The defence pleaded justification—that is, that

the articles complained of were true. When the court convened a week ago, plaintiff moved for a continuance on the ground that certain evidence could not be secured from Germany in time for the trial. Belendants resisted the motion and pressed for trial, and offered to admit any facts which plaintiff expected to prove by the witnesses from Germany. The court refused to continue the case, and it came up for trial yesterday. The plaintiff, however, did not put in an appearance, and the court entered a non-suit. This puts the cost of the case on the plaintiff, and as the defendant had a great number of witnesses who came from Chicago, Cleveland, and other distant roints, these will amount to several hundred dollars.

This is the first time that the troubles in the Evangelical As-ociation have got into the courts and the result is considered a decisive victory by the minority party. that certain evidence could not be secure!

What We are All Talking About.

The front windows of the City Hall on the second floor, between the two wings, are in such a condition as to lead a stranger passing through the park to suppose that the space behind them is used for old lumber and for refuse. Many of the panes of glass are broken, those that are whole are dingy, and behind the windows are great square curiains that hang awry and seemed to be stained and faded. The room which these curtains shield is not a neglected spartment, but the gorgeous Governor's room, with its rich, bright carpet, its handsome furniture. Its splendid oil paintings, and the deak where Washington once sat and wrote. There

is a strange contrast between these windows and the

drawn in order to prevent visitors from observing it.

Somebody was playing a waits on the little tuneless piano in the front room of a little cast aide Italian retaurant while the hum of conversation went on merin the rear room. In the furthest corner, beyond a bard-faced woman with red hollybooks in her black straw hat, was a group of four at a round table. One was a baid-headed Italian with a tired droop to his long black moustaches. His three companions were young women—one a plain-faced gir! in an ill-fitting sacque. the second a black syed, black baired, Roman looking girl in an estrich-feather hat: the third a vivacious its tle creature with that rare, pale clear complexion seen in some Italian women. Her eyebrows were perfectly arched her small nose and mouth were the en bodiment of sanciness, and her whole face was lit with wit and mischief. The Roman-looking girl had cleverly scated herself so shat her pass and figure were well brought out by the background of the white lace curtains, the plain-faced girl obligingly turned her back to the company; while No. 3 faced outward and talked glip Italian at the whole room with fine unconsciousness. She shrugged her shoulders. miled laughed pouted and absolutely refused to sethat every man in the room was trying to catch her eye. The only persons who seemingly failed to enjoy the performance were the lady with the hollybacks and the baid headed Italian. The former preserved a dis-dainful indifference; the latter merely looked tired. "Who are the ladies in the corner?" asked a young man of the smiling little Italian waiter. ned the little man. "Oh, they are ballet girls from

Herbert Ward, the African explorer, and Miss Sarits Sanford will be married at half-past 8 o'clock on Monday night next. The wedding will take place at the young woman's home. 812 Fifth avenue, and the Rev Wesley Brown, regtor of St. Thomasa Episcope Church, will perform the ceremony. Two days late. the bride and groom will sati for Europe, and the next London season will find them living in the house of 10.0 Dute of Leicester, recently leased by Mr. C. H. Sanf. rd. father of the bride. The audden transfer from the harahips of Central Africa to the luxuries of a millionaire & house seems to have had no effect upon the sturry sun-plicity of the young explorer. His favorite companions are still a few old school friends, now hyper to the city. Mr. Ward's father is Edwin Ward, F. Z. F. an English naturally, whose large speculations in California lands once attracted some attention. The son, while still in his team, tegan the life of adventure that he has since led. He shipped before the mass performed in a circus bired out as a farm hand in New Zealand, and finally joined the exporting expedition of the first North Borneo Com any. It was his discharge parets as an able seamen that produced him a commission under Stanley. The Sanfords are natives of the United States, but for twenty years past they have lived United States, but for twenty years past they have by parford most of the time in Buenos Ayres, where Mr. banford has extensive business connections

the Metropolitan Opera House

Prof. H. H. Beyeven likes to tell of the time youth just out of the university he had the their of latin and Greet in a college at Trians often Fren then his poems and stones applied to in time to time in the Affine's Month y and he continued he literary errole of Franca The Larter stories was a interary man in the place dury improved his inhabituata and one day Prof. However, was a pixel or the arress by two little girls, one of whom what "Please, sir, did you will be provided in the arress by two little girls, one of whom what "Please, sir, did you

write 'Robinson Crusoe' Manale sare you dit. The Shocking Outcome of an Amateur Show,

Francisco political Bonisheres, lower built 12. - Burlington's of the historical are narrier should over the predica ment in which the historical distribution of their leading young indicathe them were after or shore of an amateur cute. age and began the releasest of a curnival militair. a pretty and headifully contumed entertainment his and Mrs. Howe furnished the contumes and the

participant, were all prominent ladies of Christ live of pai Church vin d. Many of the young tedies had doned their stage : similars at home before zoning to the opera-llouse, our ing the evening a bierif from a neighbor getty appeared with in attachment on the entire . sphermana. Then the coram tel on the last at the young last les were fortues when informed that they could not take the costumes from the bullding. A gree hubbub ensued, but the Sheriff was immorable, and the result was the young ladies were compelled to go home in neglige attire.